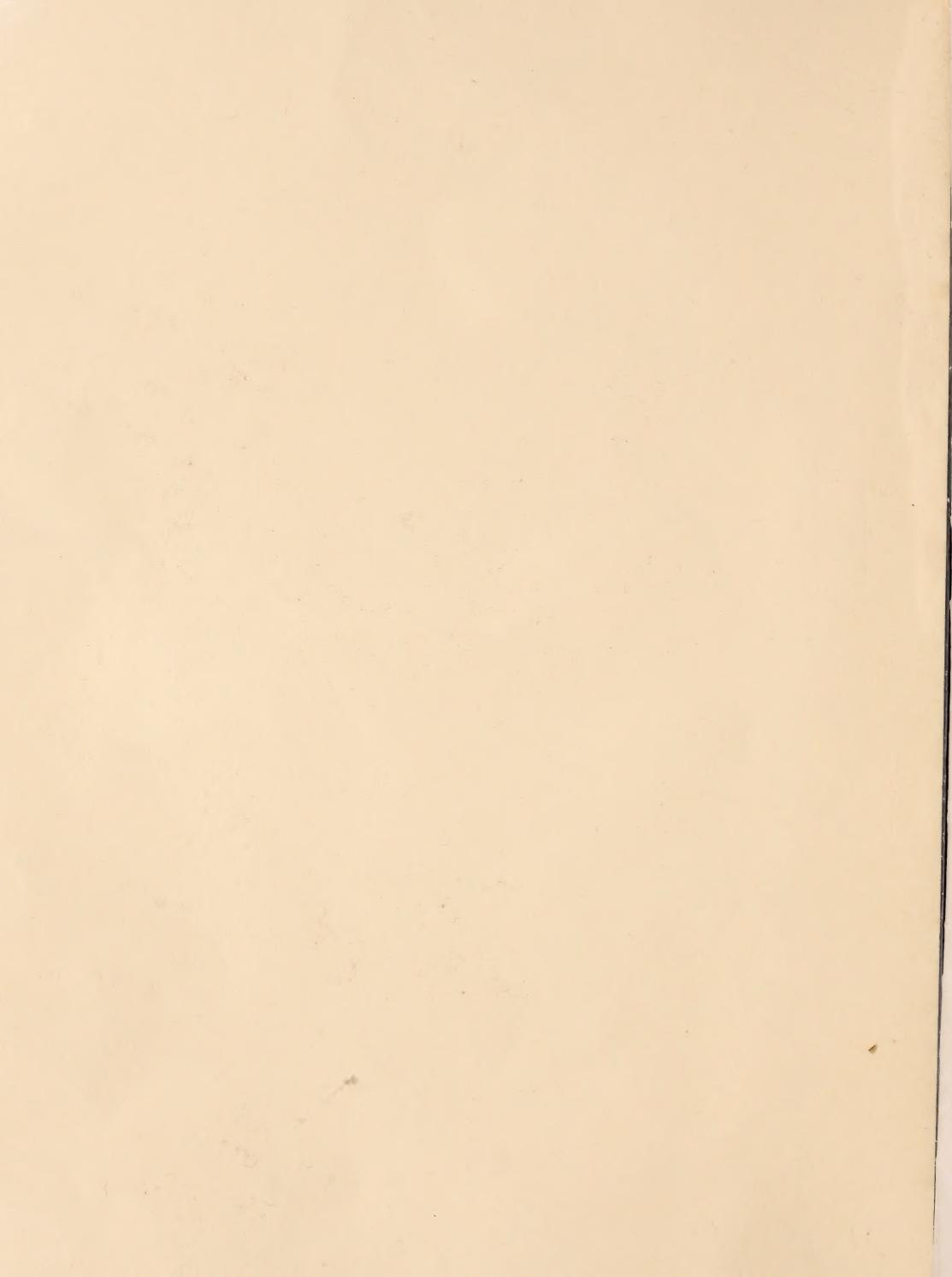


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PEONY CATALOGUE

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

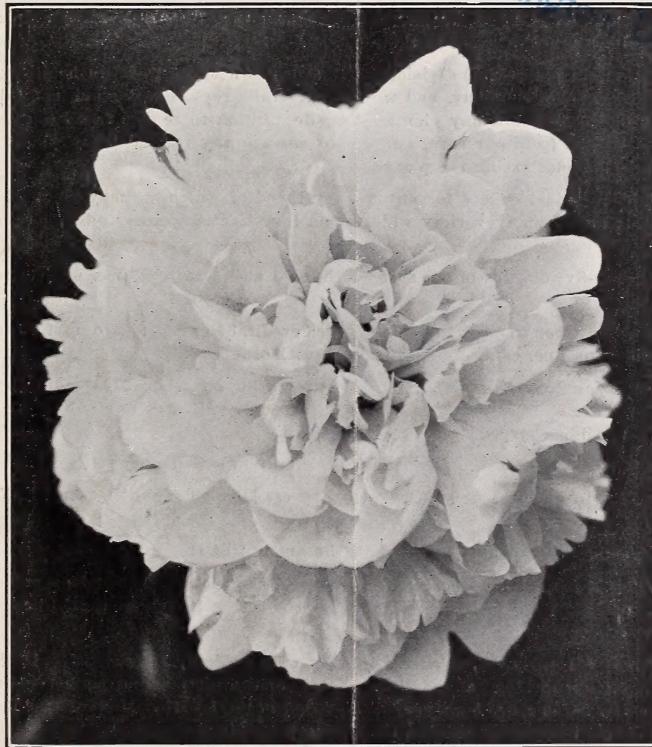
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No. 367. PEONY MARIE LEMOINE

COTTAGE GARDENS CO.

QUEENS, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

Read Carefully Before Ordering

THIS LIST CANCELS ALL PREVIOUS QUOTATIONS

Explanation of Sizes. Divisions are large plants divided into small pieces containing 1 to 5 eyes; as plants divide up, will average $2\frac{1}{2}$ eyes each.

1 year are plants divided last year and show 1 to 2 stalks of this year's growth.

2 year have been planted 2 years and show 3 to 5 stalks.

3 " " " " 3 " " " 6 to 8 "

4 " " " " 4 " " " 10 to 12 or more growths. Next year a plant will have two or three times as many stalks as this year.

Warranty. We warrant all plants and divisions that are grown by us to be in healthy growing condition when delivered to express company, and we will cheerfully replace any stock not fulfilling these conditions; but we do not warrant any plants of any description to remain free from disease of any kind after they have passed from our care, nor do we assume any responsibility whatever regarding the purchaser's success in cultivating the plants.

We Reserve the right to reject orders for any variety listed of which we may prove short of stock when order is received; also for any variety which upon investigation proves to be incorrectly named in our collection.

Terms of Sale. Twenty-five or more of one sort will be sold at 100 rate. Prices subject to change without notice.

Credit. Sixty days will be given to customers of approved credit, 3 per cent. discount for cash within 15 days from date of invoice, or 5 per cent. discount for cash with order.

No accounts opened for less than \$10.00, and orders for less than \$10.00 must be accompanied by remittance to cover same, unless party has a regular account. All accounts subject to sight draft after 60 days. Interest will be charged on all accounts past due.

Orders from new customers must be accompanied by remittance or satisfactory reference.

Remittances may be made by P. O. Money Order or Express Money Order on Queens, N. Y., Draft, Check or Registered Letter.

C. O. D. Orders must be accompanied by one-half the amount of the order.

All Claims must be made *immediately upon receipt of goods*. Later claims will not be considered. Where loss occurs through our fault we will take pleasure in correcting it, but we cannot be held responsible for damages occurring in transit.

The National, Boston Despatch, United States, American, Adams, Wells Fargo and Long Island Express Companies handle all our express matter direct from our greenhouses at *New York City Rate*. Plants packed in closed boxes are billed at 20 per cent. less than Merchandise Rates; for example, when the general rate is \$1.00 per 100 lbs., the rate on plants is 80 cts. per 100 lbs.

Packing is done by experienced men, and plants and bulbs will carry safely to all points when shipped by express.

Don't Forget to write your name, *Post Office* and *Express Office* address, and plainly state *which Express Company* you prefer to handle your consignments.

You Are Cordially Invited to visit our Peony fields next May and June. We intend to have a large number cut and put in cold storage, bringing a few out each day so you may see the earliest and the latest at the same time.

Send Your Orders Early. Don't wait until the last of the season, when stocks are broken.

Remember, you can save 5 per cent. on all your purchases by sending cash with your order.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE: 91 L, JAMAICA

HERBACEOUS PEONIES

Within the past ten years this magnificent section of hardy herbaceous flowering plants has been brought into very prominent notice because of the general improvement in varieties of comparatively recent origin. In these newer sorts the flowers have attained immense proportions, reaching in some instances the large size of seven to nine inches in diameter and five to six inches in depth. The range of color is also so varied that almost every tint of pink, white, red, crimson and even yellow is comprised in the list. The vigor and habit of the plants have been so improved that stems two and one-half to three feet in length, and sufficiently strong to properly support the immense blooms, are now grown. There is an element of practical, permanent value in the Peony; that is, the plants, once purchased and planted in suitable soil, continue to increase in size and profusion of bloom, and pay a generous annual dividend in the way of an enormous crop of magnificent, deliciously fragrant blooms that are unsurpassed for decorative purposes. During the past season the popular use of Peonies for decorative purposes is amply evidenced by the greatly increasing sale of the cut blooms in the large cities, where thousands of splendid flowers found ready market at handsome prices. This increased demand may be accounted for by the introduction of the more recent varieties, which are wonderful improvements over the older sorts. The popular interest in the Peony has received an additional impetus from the organization of the American Peony Society, which comprises within its membership the majority of the largest commercial peony growers, as well as many amateurs. The interest in the Peony is not, however, confined to the special society above mentioned, as the Society of American Florists has recognized its importance by the appointment of a Peony Committee, for the purpose of gathering and collating information concerning it. The joint efforts of these two Florists' Societies presage such an active presentation of its merits as will result in an increased knowledge of its value and in largely augmenting its use.

Our stock, consisting of 50,000 plants and upward, comprising, approximately, 400 varieties, has been selected with the greatest care and contains all the choicest and most desirable sorts of either recent or earlier introduction. Owing to the general uncertainty about Peony nomenclature, there are, no doubt, many varieties being offered that are incorrectly named, or are duplicates of other sorts. While we have taken the greatest pains to identify our varieties with the originators' descriptions, errors may occur through conditions beyond our control. In case any variety sent out by us proves to be wrongly named, we will supply the correct names as soon as identification is possible. There is one fact in connection with the planting and identification of Peonies that should be brought forcibly to the attention of all purchasers of Peony roots; that is, it takes fully three years from the time the ordinary commercial root is planted before the Peony becomes adequately established, and the crowns and root systems sufficiently developed to enable it to produce normal flowers, and in many instances blooms of varieties similar in character will seem apparently identical until normal blooms are produced the third year from planting. In fact, in our practice we do not pretend to take notes upon Peonies until the second year after planting; nor do we come to final conclusions regarding them until they have bloomed the third year from the season of planting.

PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR PEONIES, AND CULTURE

The Peony is a gross feeder and the richest soil is none too good. They furnish the strongest stems and the largest and most desirable flowers when planted in situations where the soil retains a moderate degree of dampness, and they are particularly adapted to planting in the vicinity of ponds or along the borders of streams where capillary attraction will furnish the roots with a steady supply of moisture. They should, however, be planted sufficiently far away from the borders of streams or ponds to avoid flooding, or water standing upon the plants, and the soil should be so drained as to avoid any tendency of a swampy nature.

Where the finest flowers are desired, the soil for the Peony bed should be prepared as follows: An excavation the full size of the bed should be made two or three feet in depth, according to the character of the subsoil. If the subsoil is of a loamy nature, and of such texture as will retain moisture nicely, and admit of the growth of an abundant root system, the bed may be excavated to the depth of two feet, and a layer six inches in thickness of thoroughly well-rotted cow manure should be spread on the bottom, and well spaded in. If the soil taken out is of a stiff, clayey nature it should be lightened by the addition of sand, leaf-mould, and thoroughly well-rotted manure, using in bulk one-third of the sand, leaf-mould, and manure to two-thirds soil. This should be turned over two or three times, so that all of the ingredients will become evenly mixed and incorporated throughout the mass. Then fill up the excavation with this prepared soil, rounding it up at the center, which

should stand about eight inches above the level of the lawn. In setting the plants, abundant room to allow them to develop into large clumps must be given. Each plant should be afforded a space equaling a circle three feet in diameter for its development. In setting the plants, place the crowns two and one-half to three inches below the surface of the soil, and firm the earth well around the roots. After the bed is planted it should be mulched with three or four inches of coarse, strawy manure, or that which contains a large proportion of forest leaves. In case the soil at the bottom of the bed is of a very light, sandy nature, or a dense, stiff clay, or coarse, rocky gravel, the excavation should be continued to three feet, and this poor soil discarded and the entire bed filled with the prepared compost.

TIME FOR PLANTING PEONIES

The best time for planting the Peony is as early after the middle of August as the buds become ripened, and all planting should be finished not later than the 1st of October, although they may be safely planted as late as the soil can be cultivated in the fall; but the late-planted sorts will lose a year in reaching full normal development, and may as well be heeled in, in a cold frame, protected from severe frosts, and planted the following spring as early as the soil can be properly worked. Peonies may be as successfully planted in the spring as in the fall, but, as before stated, it will take an additional year for them to develop into normal plants.

AFTER CULTIVATION

There is no plant which will thrive, increasing in strength and beauty every year, with as little attention as the Peony. The third year after planting the ground will be entirely occupied and densely shaded by the foliage, so that comparatively few weeds will grow, and these may be easily removed. Each fall, after the ground has become frozen, the tops of the Peonies should be cut off about three inches above the soil, and may be thrown back upon the bed to serve as mulching during the winter time. This should be augmented by a liberal dressing of coarse manure. In the spring this mulching should be shaken up and the coarse parts removed from the bed, and the remaining fine stuff spaded into the soil to the depth of five or six inches, and the surface stirred around the crowns of the plants, care being taken not to break, mar or disturb the dormant crown buds.

During the seasons of extreme drought in April or May, the growth of the Peony plants may be much improved and the crop of flowers largely augmented in quality and size by drenching the beds thoroughly with water once or twice a week. The hose can be turned on to the bed and allowed to run until the soil is saturated to the depth of twelve to fourteen inches.

CARNATIONS

are also a specialty of the Cottage Gardens Company, the principal varieties grown being the productions of Mr. Chas. Willis Ward, its president, who for his introductions has received three gold medals, five silver medals, the Thos. W. Lawson medal and over a hundred special diplomas and certificates. "The American Carnation; How to Grow It," by C. W. Ward, giving the actual experiences of the author, profusely illustrated, handsomely printed on fine enamel paper and bound in quarter cloth, sent carriage prepaid on receipt of \$3.50. Carnation catalogue issued January of each year will be sent upon request.

THE COTTAGE GARDENS

contain one hundred and ten acres of personally selected specimen trees and plants from the leading nurseries of Europe and America. In many instances twenty-five per cent over the regular price was paid for the privilege of selection and as a result much of this stock can hardly be duplicated to-day. Among the leading specialties grown are Koster's Blue Spruce, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high; Japanese Umbrella Pines, 3 to 18 feet high; 20,000 native and Japanese Azaleas, 1 to 4 feet high, 40,000 Rhododendrons, maximum, catawbiense and hybrids, from 18 inches to 8 feet high, which can be safely planted this fall. Nursery book sent free.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

under the supervision of Mr. F. Hamilton, who has for seven years been connected with the New York City Park Department in Central and Bronx Parks, will furnish estimates, sketches, plans and specifications at a moderate charge, and supervise or execute grading, road building, draining and seeding on percentage basis or by contract. We also furnish machines and superintend the moving of large trees for screens, avenues and immediate effects. Attention cheerfully given all inquiries.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY.

Before ordering read page 2

		Each	Per 12	Per 100
3— Achillea (Calot, 1855).	Synonym <i>Marie Lemoine</i> of Harrison.	Divisions	\$0 15	\$1 50 \$12 00
	Fine large bloom, healthy grower, profuse bloomer. Opens light flesh colored pink, finishing blush white, with an occasional creamy spot. An excellent variety for all purposes. Midseason; 5 in. bloom, 3 ft. stem. This variety has been sold for a number of years under name <i>Mary Lemoine</i> . The claim that several varieties have been introduced under name <i>Mary Lemoine</i> lacks substantiation, only one such variety being authentically recorded, viz., 367, <i>Marie Lemoine</i> (Calot. Introduced in 1869).	1 year	25	2 50 15 00
		2 "	50	5 00 35 00
		3 "	1 25	12 00 90 00
8— Alba Sulphurea (Calot, 1860).	Synonym <i>Mont Blanc</i> , Holland. Mid-season; 6 in. bloom, 2½ ft. stem; white guards, lemon-yellow center; good grower, healthy habit; bloom snowball-shape; strong, agreeable fragrance; valuable for cut flowers; stands hard usage and shipment the best of any variety we grow. Free bloomer on well established plants; buds sometimes blast on plants recently transplanted. Follows <i>Festiva maxima</i> and ranks with it.	Divisions	30	3 00 25 00
		1 year	50	5 00 40 00
		2 "	75	7 50 60 00
		3 "	1 50	15 00 125 00
		4 "	2 00	20 00
11— Albert Crousse (Crousse, 1893).	Immense; very full convex Peony-formed bloom, fresh salmon pink; moderate grower. One of the most striking peonies of its class.	1 year	1 50	
		2 "	2 50	
		3 "	3 50	
13— Alexander Dumas (Guerin, 1862).	Lively brilliant pink, interspersed with white, salmon and chamois. Very pretty and the earliest of the <i>Chinensis</i> sorts to bloom.	1 year	35	3 75 30 00
		2 "	75	
		3 "	1 50	
15— Alexandriana (Calot, 1856).	Large, very double peony-formed bloom; color lively shaded white and salmon; extra fine.	1 year	60	
17— Alice Crousse (Calot, 1872).	Very pretty bright pink with a pinkish white and salmon center. Pretty anemone shape.	1 year	60	
18— Alice de Julvecourt (Pele, 1857).	Early midseason bloom on strong stems. Color soft salmon pink, shading to creamy white with carmine veins and occasional carmine spots on center petals. Very healthy, strong grower; very free bloomer, and exceptionally valuable for bedding and landscape work.	1 year	25	2 50 15 00
23— Ambroise Verschaffelt (Calot, 1866).	Deep purplish crimson; large cup-shaped bloom; late bloomer. Fine for landscape work and good cut flower sort.	1 year	60	5 00
		2 "	1 00	10 00
34— Asa Gray (Crousse, 1886).	Large, full inbriated rose-formed bloom; guard petals salmon flesh, center very full and perfectly formed, flesh-pink flaked with carmine and lilac; very striking.	1 year	75	7 00
		2 "	1 25	12 00
35— Atrosanguinea (Calot, 1858).	Deep, full, broad bloom; color brilliant carmine. One of the very best of the dark colored varieties.	Divisions	50	5 00
		1 year	75	7 50
		3 "	2 00	
38— Aug. Lemoinier (Calot, 1865).	Large, blood-red bloom, shaded with velvety black. Very brilliant.	1 year	60	5 00
		2 "	1 00	
41— Aug. Villaume (Crousse, 1895).	Enormous, very full peony-formed bloom with closely set petals; deep pink; fine strong habit; very late; splendid.	Divisions	1 00	10 00
		3 year	3 50	35 00
42— Augustine d'Hour (Calot, 1867).	Brilliant violet-purple; fine shaped flower; late; midseason; very striking.	Divisions	50	5 00
		1 year	75	7 50
		2 "	1 25	12 50
		3 "	2 00	

		Divisions	Each	Per 12	Per 100
48—	Beaute Francaise (Guerin, 1850). Delicate flesh pink with purplish white and carmine spots. Nicely formed flower. Grown for the Paris market to a large extent as cut bloom.	1 year	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00
54—	Berlioz (Crousse, 1886). Enormous, full globular, imbricated bloom, bright currant-red center, tinted rose and shaded with amaranth; very late; fine keeper and very striking; dwarf, compact grower. Landscape variety.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	40 50 1 00 2 00	4 00 5 00 10 00 20 00	30 00
62—	Bossuet (Meillez, 1858). Large blooms, beautiful lively brilliant violet; very striking.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	30 50 1 00 2 00	3 00 5 00 10 00 20 00	
69—	Candidissima (Calot, 1856). Creamy white, with clear sulphur-yellow center slightly tinted with flesh. Medium grower, 6 in. bloom, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. stem, very delicate, chaste and fine.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	30 40 75 2 00	3 00 4 00 7 50 20 00	25 00 30 00
71—	Carmen (Le Moine, 1898). Tall grower, large flesh-colored bloom.	Divisions 3 year	30 1 50	3 00 15 00	
73—	Carnea Elegans (Calot, 1860). Clear fleshy color, with a glossy reflex. Extra fine bloom.	1 year 3 " "	75 2 50	7 50 25 00	
82—	Charlemagne (Crousse, 1880). Creamy white, center light lilac flesh shaded with chamois; immense bloom; late. Exceptionally fine.	Divisions 1 year 3 " "	30 45 1 50	3 00 4 50 15 00	25 00 35 00
94—	Claire Dubois (Crousse, 1886). Very large globular flower, center very full convex and tufted; petals incurved and laciniated; color finest clear original pink with glossy reflex. Extra desirable.	1 year	60	6 00	
95—	Clarisse (Meillez, 1855). Clear pink, center intermixed pink and salmon. Very fine.	1 year		40	
97—	Clementine Gillot (Crousse, 1885). Very large, perfectly formed bloom, guard petal deep centifolia rose pink, center soft mauve pink with silvery white reflex. Very chaste and striking.	1 year 3 " "		75 2 00	
111—	Couronne d'Or (Calot, 1873). Very late. Immense, very full imbricated ball-shaped bloom; color snowy with yellowish reflex with light carmine edges on a few center petals. Grand cut-flower sort. Comes in after all other long-stemmed whites are done.	Divisions 1 year	1 00 1 25	10 00 12 50	
119—	Daubenton (Crousse, 1880). Purplish lilac pink with white bordered tufted center. Very odd.	1 year 2 " " 3 " "		25 50 75	
122—	De Candolle (Crousse, 1880). Very lively currant amaranth. A very striking and admirable variety.	1 year 3 " "		75 2 00	
124—	Delachei (Delache, 1856). Late midseason. Deep purple, crimson reflex; strong grower, free bloomer and one of the most remarkable of the dark peonies.	Divisions 1 year	25 30	2 50 3 00	20 00 25 00

		Each	Per 12	Per 100
126— Delicatissima.	Apparently identical with <i>Floral Treasure</i> . Fine, large, very full convex bloom of very clear delicate pink, shading light at center; a vigorous, healthy grower, very fragrant and free and a great cut-flower variety.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	\$0 50 60 6 00 1 25 12 50 2 25 22 50	\$5 00 \$40 00
128— Director Aubry (Crousse, 1897).	Late, medium-sized bloom in clusters; form globular; center petals very closely set; color clear, bright amaranth.	1 year	50	
137— Dr. Caillot (Verdier, 1856).	Late bloom on extra long stem; shell form; strong grower; color bright amaranth; very striking.	Divisions 1 year 3 " "	50 75 2 00	5 00
142— Duke of Wellington (Calot, 1859).	Very large, well-formed sulphur-white bloom; habit ideal; stems very firm and long; strong grower; very fragrant. The true variety is scarce, as several inferior sorts have been offered under this name.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	40 50 5 00 1 00 10 00 1 50 15 00	30 00 40 00 75 00 125 00
144— Duchesse de Nemours (Calot, 1856).	Very fine cup-shaped bloom; sulphur-white, with greenish reflex, fading to pure white. Exceptionally pretty in the bud. Late, and one of the best of the white sorts.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	60 75 7 50 1 50 15 00 2 50 25 00	5 00
145— Duchesse de Nemours (Guerin, 1840).	Bright, clear violaceous pink, with lilac tints in center; very large bloom, highly fragrant. One of the earliest to flower. An extra keeper and shipper. Valuable for cut-flower variety.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	20 25 2 50 50 5 00 1 00 10 00	15 00 20 00 40 00
146— Duchesse d'Orleans (Guerin, 1846).	Very pretty deep pink, with violaceous tints on center petals, interspersed with salmon.	1 year	30 3 00	
153— Edouard Andre (Mechin, 1847).	Large, globular bloom; deep crimson red shaded black, with metallic luster on the reflex of the petals; a magnificent, striking color; strong grower.	Divisions 1 year 3 " "	40 60 5 00 2 00	35 00
160— Emperor Nicholas (Crousse, 1897).	Enormous, broad-petaled, very full with tufted center; very brilliant chatoyant amaranth with deep purple reflex; a most brilliant and effective color.	Divisions 3 year	40 2 50	4 00
172— Felix Crousse (Crousse, 1881).	Large, full, ball-shaped bloom; brilliant red with ruby flamed center; exceptionally bright, effective and desirable.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	50 75 7 50 1 25 12 50 2 00	40 00
173— Festiva (Donhaclair, 1838).	Late midseason. Fine, very full shell-formed bloom on strong stems; color fine ivory-white with a few carmine spots on center petals; very fragrant; ships well, and carries exceptionally well in cold storage. Frequently sold as <i>Festiva maxima</i> by European dealers. Known as the deep white around Chicago. One of the best cut-flower sorts.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	30 40 4 00 75 7 50 1 25 12 50	20 00 30 00
174— Festiva maxima (Meillez, 1851).	Early. Enormous, very full shell-formed bloom, often 7 in. to 8 in. in diameter, on strong $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. stems; color snow-white, shading to delicate creamy white at base of petals, with an occasional clear purple spot on edges of center petals; very fragrant. Undoubtedly the finest early white in existence. We have the largest stock of this in the world, in all sizes.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " " 4 " "	50 60 6 00 1 00 10 00 2 50 25 00 3 50 35 00	40 00 50 00 80 00

		Each	Per 12	Per 100
199—	Gloire de Chenonceau (Mechin, 1880). Large, very full satin-pink flowers, lightly shaded with white; excellent habit; late bloomer.	Divisions 1 year 3 "	\$0 40 50 1 50	\$4 00 5 00 15 00
203—	Grandiflora Carnea Plena (Lemon, 1824). Clear flesh-pink, shaded clear lilac; free bloomer; good keeper and shipper; fine bud. Very desirable cut-flower variety and good landscape sort.	Divisions 1 year 2 " 3 "	30 40 60 1 00	20 00 30 00 6 00 80 00
205—	Grandiflora Nivea Plena (Lemon, 1824). Pure white, sometimes with carmine stripes on center petals. Extra fine.	1 year	1 00	
206—	Grandiflora Rosea (Guerin, 1850). Medium, well-shaped, light pink bloom. An excellent keeper and shipper; highly recommended; good grower and free bloomer.	1 year	30	3.00
216—	Humei Alba Pure white, yellow center; beautiful rosy flesh, with silvery sheen on outer petals, center shading to silvery fleshy white; medium grower; medium large, very chaste formed bloom; nothing finer in color and form; delicious fragrance; late. Not the Humea Alba introduced by Lemon in 1830.	Divisions 1 year 2 " 3 "	60 1 00 1 50 2 50	6 00 10 00 15 00 25 00
217—	Humei Carnea (Guerin 1856). Clear cherry-pink; strong grower; large, very full, highly cinnamon-scented flower; very late; graceful habit. Grown largely for cut flowers around Chicago, and very valuable for landscape use.	1 year	20	2 00
222—	James Blanc (Crousse, 1883). Midseason. Medium bloom, bright china-pink, with brilliant salmon reflex; irregular petalage; dwarf habit. Extra fine landscape variety.	Divisions 1 year 3 "	40 50 2 00	4 00 5 00
223—	J. B. Rendatler (Calot, 1866). Clear cherry-pink with whitish reflex; strong grower.	1 year 3 "	30 1 50	3 00
224—	Jeanne d'Arc (Calot, 1858). Large, soft pink flower; sulphur-white, with brilliant pink center, some petals spotted with carmine; very fragrant; vigorous grower, free bloomer. Valuable for all purposes.	Divisions 1 year	40 50	4 00 5 00
233—	La Coquette (Guerin, 1861). Late midseason. Medium-sized bloom, good grower; color bright rose with creamy flesh and pink center; fine bud; ships well and stores well. Excellent cut-flower sort. Grown largely for cut flowers about Paris.	1 year 3 "	40 2 00	4 00
245—	La Perle (Crousse, 1885). Very pretty globular-shaped bloom; soft pinkish flesh with glossy silvery border; perfect habit. Very desirable.	1 year	60	6 00
246—	La Rosiere (Crousse, 1888). Large well-built globular flower, with broad imbricated petals; color straw-yellow at center, with yellowish white border; resembles in form and effect an enormous tea rose; very striking.	1 year 2 " 3 "	75 1 50 2 50	

			Each	Per 12	Per 100
			Divisions	\$0 50	\$5 00
250— La Tulipe (Calot, 1872).			1 year	60	6 00
Late. Very large, full shell-formed bloom on erect 3 ft. stems; delicate rose, fading to creamy-white; center petals tipped with carmine; outside of guard petals striped with carmine. Magnificent variety for all purposes; belongs in a class by itself.			2 " "	1 00	10 00
259— L'Esperance (Calot, 1865).			3 " "	2 00	20 00
White, washed with soft pink. Early and desirable.			1 year	25	2 50
270— Louis Van Houtte (Delache, 1854).					
Very fine-shaped bloom, medium large flower; color fine bright violaceous red. Late midseason. Excellent variety for cut flowers; exceptionally valuable in landscape work.			1 year	30	3 00
274— Louise Reynault (Crousse, 1881).					
Late. Very double compact bloom, with broad petals; slate colored pink. Extra fine variety.			1 year	50	5 00
284— Mme. Augusta Peltereau (Mechin, 1880).			2 " "	1 50	
Late. Very full bloom borne in large clusters; soft silvery pink; petals bordered with silvery reflex.			1 year	40	4 00
285— Mme. Barillet Deschamps (Calot, 1868).			2 " "	75	
Late midsummer. Large well-formed bloom, very tender rose-pink, bordered with white and darkened with deeper rose tints, with lively silvery reflex; extra fine.			3 " "	1 50	
288— Mme. Bollet (Calot, 1867).			1 year	50	5 00
Large, very double flower, clear rose, white reflex, ligulated with carmine; extra strong.					
290— Mme. Breon (Guerin, 1850).			1 year	30	2 50
Guards brilliant rosy flesh, center creamy white to yellowish upon opening, fading to pure white; bloom very large, on long, strong stems 3 to 3½ ft.; fragrant. Seed pods show brilliant crimson as the bloom matures. A striking and distinct variety for landscape work.					20 00
291— Mme. Bucquet (Dessert, 1888).					
Very pretty, perfectly formed bloom; color darkest velvety amaranth, almost black. Magnificent variety.			Divisions	50	5 00
			1 year	75	7 50
			2 " "	1 25	
			3 " "	2 50	
292— Mme. Calot (Miellez, 1856).			1 year	50	5 00
Pinkish white, tinted with flesh color. Extra fine variety.					
296— Mme. Coste (Calot, 1873).			1 year	40	4 00
Tender rose, tinted with glossy white, tufted center. Very chaste variety.			2 " "	75	
			3 " "	1 50	
298— Mme. Crousse (Calot, 1866).			1 year	75	7 50
Very large, full well-made flower; color snow-white, center petals edged with bright carmine. Extra fine for all purposes. One of the finest.					
299— Mme. De Bollement (Crousse, 1892).					
Large, very full, convex bloom, with closely set petals; color soft, glossy, lilaceous pink, with silvery border.			Divisions	40	4 00
			1 year	50	5 00
			2 " "	75	7 50
			3 " "	1 50	15 00

		Each	Per 12	Per 100
300—	Mme. De Galhau (Crousse, 1892). Large, very full convex bloom with closely set petals; color soft glossy lilaceous pink, petals bordered silvery pink.	Divisions 1 year 2 " 3 "	\$0 50 60 1 00 2 50	\$5 00 6 00
305—	Mme. De Vatry (Guerin, 1863). Late midseason. Very large, finely-formed bloom, guards clear flesh, center sulphur-white with carmine stripes; dwarf habit; fine keeper and shipper. Splendid cut-flower variety and a fine bedding sort.	1 year 3 "	50 2 00	5 00
306—	Mme. De Verneville (Crousse, 1885). Late midseason. On strong stem; very well formed, compact, full imbricated blooms, literally packed with overlapping petals; very broad guards sulphur-white, center delicate rosy white with an accidental touch of carmine. Grand for all purposes. One of the finest and most chaste.	Divisions 1 year 2 " 3 "	60 80 1 50 2 50	6 00 8 00
308—	Mme. Ducel (Mechin, 1880). Midseason. Perfectly formed globular bloom; dwarf, vigorous habit; very free; color bright silvery pink, tinted and marked with salmon and silvery reflex. Magnificent cut-flower variety and fine bedder. This variety is offered by Chicago growers under name of Modele de Perfection.	Divisions 1 year 2 " 3 "	60 1 25 2 00 2 50	6 00 12 50
310—	Mme. Emile Galle (Crousse, 1881). Large cup-shaped imbricated bloom, soft lilac with yellowish white center changing to a creamy shade; petals bordered lilac; conspicuously fresh coloring. Extra fine.	1 year 2 " 3 "	75 1 25 2 50	
311—	Mme. Emile Lemoine (Lemoine, 1899). Very large, full, imbricated bloom, with prominent central tuft; strong erect stem; color tender pinkish white with delicate flesh center. Fine.	1 year 2 " 3 "	1 00 2 00 2 50	
312—	Mme. Forel (Crousse, 1881). Late. Enormous, very full ball-shaped bloom on very long strong stems; perfect shape and splendid habit; color glossy ash-colored pink with silvery reflex with deeper rose center. Splendid.	1 year 2 " 3 "	75 1 50 2 50	7 50 15 00
313—	Mme. Fould (Crousse, 1893). Very late. Enormous, very full globular rose-formed bloom, with densely set petals; soft flesh, shading to white as the flower matures. Extra fine.	1 year 2 " 3 "	75 1 25 2 50	7 50
315—	Mme. Geissler (Guerin 1856). Immense imbricated well-formed bloom on strong stems; color glossy silvery, pink, shading to bright Bengal rose at base of petals. Extra fine.	Divisions 1 year 2 " 3 "	30 40 75 1 50	3 00 4 00 7 50 15 00
321—	Mme. Lebon (Calot, 1888). Late. Very large, double flowers in clusters; color brilliant cerise red; large petals ligulated with salmon, silvery reflex. Fine.	Divisions 1 year 2 " 3 "	40 75 1 25	4 00 7 50 12 50
326—	Mme. Louise (Mere) (Calot, 1863). Very late. Immense very double bloom on stiff, erect stems; color very tender flesh with accidental carmine markings. Grand exhibition variety.	1 year	1 50	
331—	Mme. Montot (Crousse, 1892). Very large peony-formed bloom; color bright cherry-carmine with silvery reflex on border of petals.	Divisions 1 year 2 " 3 "	30 40 75 1 50	3 00 4 00 7 50 15 00
333—	Mme. Muysart (Calot, 1869). Large, well-shaped bloom; color delicate china-pink. Late.	Divisions 1 year 2 " 3 "	30 50 80 1 25	3 00 5 00 8 00 12 50

			Each	Per 12	Per 100
349— Mlle. Marie Calot (Calot, 1872).	Shape of centifolia rose, color finest flesh-pink, with glossy background, lighted with silvery tints. Extra fine.	1 year 2 " " 3 "	\$1 00 1 50 2 50		
350— Mlle. Renee Dessert (Mechin, 1880).	Very large blooms in clusters; soft lilac with silvery violet reflex. Very fine variety.	1 year 2 " " 3 "	40 75 1 25	\$4 00 7 50 12 50	
351— Mlle. Rosa Rendatler (Calot, 1867).	Pretty soft glossy pink with lilac reflex. Beautiful.	1 year 2 " " 3 "	50 75 2 00	5 00 7 50 20 00	\$40 00
360— Marie (Calot, 1868).	Late. Pure white, washed with chamois. Exceptional merit.	1 year	60	5 00	
362— Marie Crousse (Crousse, 1892).	Enormous, very full globular bloom on long, strong stems; color soft flesh with salmon reflex at center. Exquisite flesh coloring.	1 year 3 "	1 50 3 50		
363— Marie Deroux (Crousse, 1881).	Late midseason. Imbricated and tufted bloom, perfectly formed; color flesh pink, bordered white. Very chaste and pretty.	1 year	50	5 00	
366— Marie Jacquin	Large globular bloom; color creamy white, tinted flesh; remarkable shade of color. Extra.	1 year 3 "	60 2 00	6 00	
367— Marie Lemoine (Calot, 1869).	Formerly listed as a Crousse variety. Enormous sulphur-white bloom shaded with pink and chamois; strong stems of medium height; very late bloomer. Magnificent variety and very scarce.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 "	1 00 1 50 2 50	10 00 15 00 25 00	125 00
369— Marie Stuart (Calot, 1856).	Bright fleshy rose, edged sulphur-white. Very chaste bloom.	1 year 2 " " 3 "	75 1 25 2 00	7 50 12 50 20 00	65 00
373— Mathilde de Roseneck (Crousse, 1883).	Very late. Immense very double ball-shaped flower; very tall grower, and good bloomer; color soft flesh-pink, shading deeper toward center of blooms, with shadings of chamois; petals bordered with silver and occasional narrow edgings of bright carmine. Beautiful and distinct.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 "	50 60 1 00	5 00 6 00	
376— Meissonier (Crousse, 1886).	Late. Enormous full convex blooms on long stems; guard petals brilliant purple amaranth, center deep crimson; remarkable for its splendid coloring. Very fine.	1 year 2 "	40 1 50	4 00	
381— Modele de Perfection (Crousse, 1875).	Late. Enormous, perfectly formed cup-shaped bloom on strong, vigorous stems; color flesh-pink, marked with bright rose and bordered with silvery rose, some salmon-shaded petals intermixed with the central petalage. Extra fine variety.	Divisions 1 year 2 "	50 60 2 50	5 00 6 00 25 00	
388— Mons. Boucharel Aine (Calot, 1868).	Midseason. Medium-sized, well-formed blooms on erect stems; color bright lilaceous pink with occasional carmine spots on the central petals; good grower; compact habit. Very valuable in landscape work.	1 year 2 " " 3 "	60 1 25 2 00	6 00	
396— Mons. Dupont (Calot, 1872).	Late midseason. Very large, well-built cup-shaped bloom on stiff, wiry stems; color ivory-white, with lively carmine border on central petals; good grower, free bloomer. Extra fine.	Divisions 1 year 2 "	60 75 1 50	6 00 7 50 15 00	

		Each	Per 12	Per 100
401— Mons. Jules Elie (Crousse, 1888).	Divisions	\$1 00	\$10 00	
Midseason. Immense globular, very full, imbricated cornea flower on very strong, long stems; petalage broad and overlapping, forming the most perfect peony in existence; color the finest glossy flesh pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire bloom covered with a silvery reflex. The nearest to perfection in a pink peony; vigorous grower, free bloomer. Grand for cut-flowers bedding and landscape work.	1 year	1 50	15 00	
	2 "	2 50	25 00	
	3 "	3 50	35 00	
406— M. Paillet (Guerin, 1857).	1 year	25	2 50	\$15 00
Very large prettily-shaped bloom; color light violaceous pink, shaded lilac, petals edged silvery.				
429— Paganini (Guerin, 1845).	1 year	30	3 00	20 00
Late midseason. Immense bloom on long stems; guards lively rose; center pinkish white and yellow, and ligulated with salmon, with lively rose tuft; very fragrant; vigorous grower; free bloomer; one of the surest to produce a good crop of flowers. Splendid sort for general culture.	2 "	75	7 50	
	3 "	1 50		
434— Philomele (Calot, 1861).	Divisions	40	4 00	30 00
Midseason. Medium, well-formed bloom on long, wiry stems; guards bright rose; center yellow, ligulated and formed of narrow petals shaded with bright rose and bordered with carmine; strong grower. Very striking tricolored variety.	1 year	50	5 00	
	2 "	1 00	10 00	
	3 "	1 50	15 00	
440— Plenissima Rosea Superba (Buyck, 1840).	Divisions	30	3 00	20 00
Late midseason. Very large double bomb-shaped bloom on strong stems; very pretty pink with salmon petals intermixed; shows bright crimson seed pods.	1 year	40	4 00	
	3 "	1 50	15 00	
449— President De Montzay (Crousse, 1875).	Divisions	30	3 00	20 00
Late bloom on erect stem; good grower; dwarf compact habit; broad, imbricated petalage; color very deep pink and mauve. Splendid variety for bedding and landscape.	3 year	1 00	10 00	
453— Prince Imperial (Calot, 1859).	Divisions	40	4 00	30 00
Late midseason. Large, well-formed, brilliant purplish scarlet bloom on long strong wiry stems; habit vigorous, erect and compact; very free bloomer. Excellent variety for cut flowers, bedding or landscape work.	2 year	75	7 50	
	3 "	2 00	20 00	
472— Queen Victoria (Eng. Hort.—1830) (Syn. Whitleyi).	Divisions	25	2 50	15 00
Large, full, compact bloom, with fine broad guard petals; opens flesh white, center petals tipped with red blotches. One of the best cut-flower varieties, as it is an excellent shipper and keeper.	1 year	30	3 00	20 00
	2 "	50	5 00	
	3 "	75	7 50	
481— Reine Victoria (Guerin, 1845).	1 year	25	2 50	20 00
Guards clear flesh; center penciled with clear yellow with tuft spotted with lively carmine.	3 "	75		
492— Rose d'Amour (Calot, 1857).	1 year	75	7 50	60 00
Enormous, very soft pink bloom; strong long stems. Very late.				
495— Rubens (Delache, 1854).	1 year	40	4 00	30 00
Deep brilliant red.				
498— Rubra Triumphans (Guerin, 1840).	1 year	30	3 00	25 00
Bright purplish crimson.	2 "	75	7 50	
	3 "	1 50	15 00	

			Each	Per 12	Per 100
501—	Sarah Bernhardt (?) (Dessert, 1895). Extra early large bloom on long stems; strong grower; fine bud; vigorous free habit; guards a pretty clear pink; center creamy white with salmon tuft. Largely grown for cut flowers around Paris. Extra fine cut-flower variety.	1 year	\$0 60	\$6 00	
508—	Souv. de Gaspard Calot (Calot, 1865). Very late, pretty, glossy pink, overlaid with soft silvery lilac; extra large blooms; compact, erect habit. Extra.	1 year 2 " " 3 " "	60 1 00 2 00	6 00	
509—	Souv. de Dr. Bretonneau (Dessert, 1880). Large, bright cherry red bloom in clusters, lightly shaded with clear amaranth. A most brilliant and showy variety.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	25 30 75 1 25	2 50 3 00	
516—	Sulphurea (Lemon, 1830). White, shaded with light sulphur; very chaste.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	40 50 75 1 50	4 00	
523—	Teniers (Crousse, 1880). Large, imbricated flower with prominent tuft; color lilaceous amaranth, bordered and reflected with chatoyant white. Very striking and showy.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	30 40 75 1 25	3 00 4 00	
529—	Triumph de L'Exposition de Lille (Calot, 1865). Late. Medium-sized bloom; soft flesh pink with white reflex; very fresh coloring; compact, erect habit; good grower. Fine for all purposes.	Divisions 1 year 2 " " 3 " "	50 60 1 00 2 00	5 00 6 00	
531—	Triomphe du Nord (Miellez, 1850). Very even violaceous pink; enormous bloom. Late midseason.	1 year	25	2 50	\$20 00
533—	Triumphans Gandavensis Pinkish white, tinted chamois; dwarf habit. Very pretty for bedding.	1 year	40	4 00	
534—	Van Dyck (Crousse, 1879). Very large convex anemone-shaped blooms, form in clusters; color fresh salmon-pink with lighter center; very striking.	1 year 2 " " 3 " "	40 75 1 25	4 00	
541—	Victoria Tricolor (Van Houtte). Deep pink guards; center pink shaded with yellowish flesh color.	1 year 2 " "	50 75	5 00	
542—	Victor Hugo (Crousse, 1885). Very large double anemone-shaped bloom, brilliant carmine red; very showy.	1 year 2 " "	75 1 50		
543—	Victor Lemoine (Calot, 1866). Deep purplish carmine; very rich striking color.	1 year 2 " " 3 " "	40 75 1 50	4 00	
549—	Virgo Maria (Calot, 1859). Medium-sized ivory white blooms, borne in abundance; plant medium in height and of compact habit. Festiva maxima is sometimes sold under this name.	1 year 2 " " 3 " "	50 75 1 50	5 00	
550—	Vulcan (Lemoine, 1898). Medium-sized, full, imbricated bloom of the most brilliant dazzling red.	1 year 2 " " 3 " "	60 1 00 1 50		

			Each	Per 12	Per 100
553— Zoe Calot (Miellez, 1855).	Very large, very double globular flower; color tender rose shaded with lilac. Very beautiful.	1 year	\$0 60	\$6 00	
704— Bouquet de Flora	Single; produces an enormous number of pale, wild rose colored blooms in clusters.	Divisions	30	3 00	
		2 year	40	4 00	
		3 " "	75	7 50	
712— Czarina (Origin unknown).	Late. Enormous bloom on stiff, erect stems; color deep rose-pink; very double; very fragrant.	1 year	1 00	10 00	
		2 "	1 75	17 50	
		3 "	2 50	25 00	
719— Floral Treasure (Synonym for <i>Delicatissima</i>).					
720— Fragrantissima	Late. Large bloom on long stem; color soft lilac-rose with silvery reflex; strong, agreeable fragrance.	1 year	50	5 00	
		2 "	75	7 50	
		3 "	1 50	15 00	
724— Golden Harvest (Rosenfield).	Very striking variety, producing large tricolored blooms; the guard petals being blush pink with a distinct blush white collar and blush center, a few of the center petals tipped and striped with light crimson; the total color effect of the flower being creamy pink; strong, delicate fragrance; good grower; vigorous habit; strong 18-inch stem.	1 year	40	4 00	\$30 00
727— Giganthea (Synonym for <i>Lamartine</i> 242, Calot, 1860).	Requires three to four years from division to show true character blooms. Large, early bloom on long stems; moderate grower; free bloomer; color the most exquisite shade of delicate rose-pink, tipped with silvery white and reflected with a silver sheen; the most exquisite fragrance of any peony. The finest of all peonies for cut-flower purposes.	Divisions	75	7 50	60 00
		1 year	1 00	10 00	85 00
		2 "	1 50	15 00	
		3 "	2 50	25 00	
728— Jennie Lind (Origin unknown).	Midseason. Large bloom on long stem; tall grower; free bloomer; color bright pink, silvery reflex with narrow white petals, interspersed with center petalage. Striking variety.	Divisions	40	4 00	30 00
		1 year	50	5 00	
		2 "	75	7 50	
		3 "	1 25	12 50	
729— Janice Meredith (Origin unknown).	Late. Enormous deep rose bloom on strong long stem; fine, compact habit.	Divisions	1 00	10 00	
		1 year	1 25	12 50	
		2 "	2 00	20 00	
		3 "	3 00	30 00	
733— Lady Bramwell (Kellway).	Late midseason bloom; compact vigorous habit; color delicate silvery pink, shaded with lilac and chamois, three nankeen petals tipped with crimson at the center; good keeper and shipper; fine bud. Largely grown for cut flowers.	1 year	75		
		2 "	1 00		
		3 "	2 00		
734— L. Indispensable (Holland).	A very large variety, sent out from Holland as an improvement over any existing sort; not bloomed with us as yet.	1 year	1 50		
741— Mont Blanc (Holland). Synonym for <i>Alba Sulphurea</i> .					

748—Unnamed Seedling

Late midseason. Very free deep lilaceous rose; very fragrant. Splendid for cut flowers, and a grand bedding and landscape variety.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Divisions	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 year	50	5 00	
3 "	1 00	10 00	

756—Richardson's Dorchester

Late. Dwarf grower; free bloomer; compact, erect habit; color delicate salmon flesh. A grand variety for all purposes.

Divisions	60	6 00	50 00
2 year	1 50		
3 "	3 00		

758—Richardson's Rubra Superba (Richardson).

Brilliant deep crimson; the latest of all peonies to bloom; very fragrant. Best keeper of all the family.

Divisions	35	3 50	25 00
1 year	45	4 50	35 00
2 "	75	7 50	
3 "	1 50	15 00	

761—Rosea Superba (Unknown).

Brilliant deep cerise pink. One of the handsomest formed blooms among peonies. Late midseason. Medium; healthy; strong stem; blooms exceptionally compact and well-formed, and a splendid keeper.

Divisions	45	4 50	35 00
1 year	60	6 00	
2 "	1 50	15 00	

765—The Bride

Late midseason. Large bloom on long stems; compact habit; very free bloomer; color snow-white, lightly tinged with flesh. Beautiful bedding variety.

Divisions	30	3 00
3 year	1 50	15 00

768—Whitleyii (Apparently identical with *Queen Victoria*).

769—Marie Lemoine (Harrison's) Synonym for *Achilles*?

772—Mons. Chas. Leveque

A new variety introduced from England and Germany and claimed to be the best colored shipper and most lasting of any peony for cut-flower purposes. Not flowered with us as yet. Color delicate rose.

1 year	1 50	15 00
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781—Zephiree

1 year	50	5 00
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Officinalis Section

750—Officinalis Rubra Fl. Pl. (Japan).

The old-fashioned, very early deep crimson peony of our grandmothers' gardens. Excellent for early cut flowers, and nothing more striking for landscape use.

1 year	25	2 50	12 00
2 "	40	4 00	

751—Officinalis Rosea Fl. Pl. (Japan).

Very large, well-formed bloom; color deep purplish rose; very brilliant and effective.

1 year	30	3 00	20 00
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752—Officinalis Rosea Superba (Japan).

Large, well-formed bloom, clear rose pink, shaded salmon. The earliest pure pink peony to bloom. Duplicate of the old crimson *Officinalis Rubra*, excepting in color. This variety is totally distinct from *Officinalis Rosea*, as the color is very similar to that of the Bridesmaid rose.

1 year	30	3 00	20 00
2 "	50	5 00	
3 "	75	7 50	

770—Officinalis Alba (Mutabilis)

White, striped pink.

1 year	25	2 50
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805—Mixed

This mixture is produced in rogueing our peony fields and contains a large number of excellent sorts thrown into the mixture because they cannot be positively identified as named varieties.

Divisions	1 50	8 00
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COTTAGE GARDENS CO. Queens, N. Y.

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Dept. of Agric.

Washington, D. C.

